MR. NICHOLS REINSTATED.

THE ORDER REMOVING HIM REVERSED. DECISION RENDERED BY JUSTICE LAWRENCE OF

THE SUPREME COURT—THE MAYOR'S COURSE
NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW—MR. NICHOLS

"In move," said Mr. Townsend, when it again became
possible to be heard, "that this decision be placed or
possible to be heard, "that this decision be placed or RESUMES HIS SEAT IN THE BOARD OF POLICE

Justice Lawrence yesterday rendered a decision ander the writ of certiorari sued out to review the sction of Mayor Cooper in removing Sidney P. Nichols from the office of Police Commissioner. The Justice holds that the hearing to which the Commissioner was entitled under the charter was denied him, that the charges against him were not suf-Sciently proved, and that the judgment of removal must therefore be reversed. Mr. Nichols, after the decision was rendered, went to Police Headquarters and was recognized as a Police Commissioner by the Republican members of the Board. Commisgioner Voorhis says that neither be nor Commisconer MacLean will offer any opposition after the Court issues an order for his reinstatement. Mr. Iownsend, Mr. Nichols's counsel, asserts that his reinstatement was complete upon the rendering of the decision.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

MR. NICHOLS NOT ACCORDED A HEARING TO WHICH HE WAS ENTITLED-THE JUDGMENT OF THE

MAYOR REVERSED. Justice Lawrence in his opinion says: "On the day on which this cause was argued before me, the Court of Appeals, on the appeal taken by this relator from an order of the General Term of this department granting a writ of prohibition against the Spe rendered a decision reversing the order of the General ferm. The opinion of the Court of Appeals was consurred in, as is stated, by all the Judges of the Court, and it must be followed as decisive of the law of this tase." After quoting at length from the opinion of the Court of Appeals to show the reasoning by which they prive at the conclusion that " the proceeding is judicial n its character, and as a necessary consequence is subect to review by a writ of certiorari issued by the Supreme Court in the exercise of its superintending power over inferior tribunals and persons exercising judicial 'unctions." Justice Lawrence continues :

THE MAYOR'S POWER JUDICIAL.

"The definition of the power of the Mayor and of the nature of that power will render it unnecessary for me to consider some of the questions which were so forci-bly and thoroughly discussed by the learned counsel for the respective parties upon the hearing. The Court of

bly and thoroughly discussed by the learned counsel for the respective parties upon the hearing. The Court of last resort have authoritatively declared that the Mayor's power is judicial; that his judgment upon the question of removing a Police Commissioner is subject to review by this Court on a certiorari, and that the accused official has the right to know what the specific charges are; that such charges, if not admitted, must be proved, and that the defendant should be remuted to cross-examine witnesses and to call witnesses on his own behalf, and in these and other respects to be represented by counsel. If the return of the Mayor to the writ shows that in all or any of these particulars the relator in this proceeding was decided his rights, it follows necessarily that the Mayor's proceedings must be reversed and his decision declared to be null and void.

"By the return of the Mayor to the writ it appears that on the 14th day of March, 1879, he addressed to the relator a written communication." Justice Lawrence recites this letter and the subsequent proceedings in the matter before the Mayor. "From this," the Court continues, "it appears that although the relator was attended by his counsel, upon a direct request by him that he should be permitted to speak through his counsel, Mr. Townsend, he was decided that right. The charges, too, which are contained in the communeation of March 14, 1879, are of a general nature, and no distinct specification is made of the streets which were not properly cleaned; of the particulars of the alleged negligence of the relator in the discharge of his duties; of the personal dissensions which precluded the relator trom the proper exercise of the official trust which he had assumed; nor of the alleged conduct of the relator which was decided by the Mayor to be unbecoming the office of a Perce Commissioner.

PROOF OF GUILT WANTING. PROOF OF GUILT WANTING.

"The charges, even if they can be regarded as suffi-ciently specific to warrant the Mayor in making them the basis of a proceeding for the removal of the relator should, in the language of the Court of Appeals, in their opinion, unless admitted, have been proven to be true. The charges were most emphatically denied by the relator, as is shown by the extracts from the return which are set forth above, and not a single witness was called in their support. The Mayor did, it is true, after repeated requests on the part of the relator that he should be furnished with specifications of the charges against him, put this question to the relator: Do you know the condition in which Green wice-st., from Marray-st. to the Battery, was on the 12th of March? and also stated, 'I have many other places that I am prepared to ask you about; for instance, I will ask you whether (merely as an illustration, and if you answer this I will ask you with respect to a good many others)—I will take West Thirty-second-st. on the same day. Are you acquainted with its condition? To these questions the relator replied, 'If the Mayor will furnish to me specifications of the charges that he holds, if any, against me, and will allow me a reasonable time to reply to the same, I desire to be heard. The relator, not having admitted the charges, was entitled to have them proven. It was not his duty to make an admission which the charter required. He could not be compelled by means of the later contained addressed to mun to shift the burthen of proof, so that instead of being preven to be guilty he would he obliged to prove his innocence.

"Again, the return shows that the Mayor was acting opimon, unless admitted, have been proven to be true.

innocence.

"Again, the return shows that the Mayor was acting either on his own knowledge of the condition of the either on his own knowledge of the consistent of the streets to which he referred, or on information which he had derived from other parties. If he acted upon the information given him by others, under the provisions of the charter, as construed by the Court of Appeals, the relator was entitled to be confronted with his accusers and to cross-examina them. And if the Mayor is to be regarded as acting on the statements which he made upon his own knowledge, he stood in the proceeding at a witness, and as such witness was subject to cross-examination. To the distinct question put to him by the relator whether he was prepared to be cross-examination. To the distinct question put to him by the relator whether he was prepared to be cross-examined, the Mayor replied in the negative. Under this state of facts it is difficult to see how it can be chained that the relator had an opportunity to be heard, within the meaning of the provisions of the charter under which the proceedings for his removal were instituted."

THE JUDGMENT RENDERED. Commenting upon the letter of Mayer Cooper stating that he would receive any further "statement, explana, tion or argument" from the relator, Justice Lawrence says: "It will be observed from this communication the Mayor had, on the proceedings already taken before him, determined to remove the relator. That proceeding afforded no ground for the relator's removal for the reasons above stated; and yet, unless the relater could excuse himsed, he was informed that on the record thus made, if the record remained unchanged, a cord thus made, if the record remained unchanged, a certificate of his removal from office would be transmitted to the Governor. This was again calling upon the relator to prove himself thaocent of charges of which he had not been proven to be guilty, and again shifting the burthen of proof from the accuser to the necased."

The Justice sets forth the reply of Mr. Nichols and the fact that the Mayor transmitted a certificate of the relator's removal from office to the Governor. "I am of the opinion," he says. "that this record, to far from showing that the relator was afforded an opportunity of being heard, as provided by the charter, distinctly shows that such opportunity was depend to him, and unless, therefore, the writ should be dismissed or quasited for the reasons stated by the learned counsel for the Mayor, indement should be rendered that the proceedings be reversed."

Each of the other points raised on behalf of the Mayor

Mayor, indement should be rendered that the proceedings be reversed."

Each of the other points raised on behalf of the Mayor are examined in order and overruled, Justice Lawrence holding that the decision of the Court of Appenis has settled the question adversely to the Mayor. In conclusion the Court says: "Lastly, with the opinion of the Court of Appenis so often referred to before me, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the relator did not have such a hearing before the Mayor as the 25th section of the chorter entitled him to, and therefore judement should be rendered that the proceedings for the removal of the relator be in all respects reversed and set aside, and that the relator be reinstated in the office of Police Commissioner. Judgment necordingly."

MR. NICHOLS RESUMES HIS SEAT. HIS RECOGNITION AS A MEMBER OF THE POLICE BOARD BY THE TWO REPUBLICAN COMMIS-

Commissioners French and Wheeler heard ot the decision rendered by Justice Lawrence while down-town at noon, and immediately telegraphed to Police Headquarters to learn if Commissioner Voorbis was in the building. The answer was that he was there. Mr. MacLean had left his office earlier in the day. Mr. Wheeler then sent a message to Commissioner Voorhis asking him to stay until he blinself and Mr. French could return. When they arrived, they found, however, that

Simultaneously with the the first news of the decision acrowd of Tammany politicians, chief among whom were ex-Joroners Flanagan and Croker, filled the halls and lobbies of Police Headquarters with excited and expectant men. In the department everywhere the news was heard with undisguised joy, and there was a general abandonment of work to make ready for the arrival of Commissioner Nichols. Shortly after 3 o'clock he slipped in unnoticed through the Mott-st. entrance and went straight to Commissioner Wheeler's room, where the Republican members of the Board welcomed him

with hearty congratulations. Fifteen minutes later the doors of the Board-room were thrown open. Messrs. French and Wheeler were in their seats and Mr. Nichols stood warming his hands at the grate. Mr. Voorhis's and Mr. McLeau's seats were vacant. John D. Townsend, Mr. Nichols's counsel, who ne in a few minutes before, standing at one end of the table, read the last page of Justice Lawrence's de-

tion, and said, addressing the Board:
"I ask you, gentlemen, on the strength of this opinion, recognize Commissioner Nichols as a member of your Board, for the reason here set forth, that he has never

'teally been out of the office."

"I do so recognize Mr. Nichols with much pleasure," answered Mr. French, immediately rising and shaking bands with Mr. Nichols seroes the table. Mr. Wheeler

followed his example. A storm of applause from the politicians and clerks of the department that thronge the room greeted the act. Three cheers were given for Mr. French and Mr. Wheeler in turn, and a bundred hands were stretched eagerly out to grasp that of Mr. Nichols. "Three cheers for Mr. Nichols," shouted one,

and the room rang again.

"I move," said Mr. Townsend, when it again became possible to be heard, "that this decision be placed on file." The Board at once organized, and by motion of Mr. Nichols Mr. French took the chair.

"I move that the Superiot adent be directed at once to promulgate this order," said Commissioner Nichols, laying his hand upon the decision that lay before him. The Superintendent was sent for and came.

"I am directed by the Board to say to you," said Mr. French, "that the Board has recognized Mr. Nichols as Police Commissioner in place of Mr. MacLean." Superintendent Wailing bowed.

"And I desire that you see that my room is vacated, so that I can occupy it te-morrow morning," broke in Mr. Nichols and the superior of the save, as a couple of other unimportant papers were disposed of, was in amusing contrast to the proceedings of the Board for months past. Mr. Nichols moved that Justice Lawrence's opinion be stread on the mirutes in fail. This done, the Board adjourned.

In Mr. Wheeler's room a sort of reception followed. Mr. Wheeler suddenly remembered that a resolution giving Mr. MacLean's rouss to Mr. Nichols had been forgotten. "Oh, never mind," laughed Mr. French. "Don't you see, he has never been out of the office, and the room is his by right." Mr. Nichols, changing his mind and deciding to take the rooms at once, led a procession up the private stairs to the Commissioner's lineer room, through files of sad-need clerks, who looked on in silence. Mr. MacLean's private sccratary, Mr. Waterbury, rose from his seat at a table littered with papers.

"I meant to take possession, but I shall give you till

papers.
"I meent to take possession, but I shall give you till to-morrow to get your papers together," said Mr. Nichols. The clerk bowed and offered the commissioner a seat, which he declined with thanks. Returning to the Board-room, he shortly after left the building.

MR. NICHOLS'S BACK PAY.

Mr. Nichols was too much clated over his re-ustate-ment to talk to any one person five minutes. Some one remarked to bim that he bad lost some salary by not be ing a member of the Board. "On, I don't know that 1 have lost it yet. That matter is in the hands of my counsel, and I guess it is all right. I don't care a snap for the back pay, only I want my rights as a Commissioner. I'll agree here, if I recover my back salary, to present it to some charitable institution."

NO OPPOSITION FROM DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS. Commissioner Voerhis visited Police Headquarters about 6 p. m. yesterday because, he said, he had heard it rumored there was a warrant out for his arrest, and he wanted to show that he was not trying to escape from it. He denied that he had received a telegram from it. He dealed that he had received a tengrain from any of the Commissioners informing bim that there would be a meeting of the Police Board yesterday afternoon. He declared that if he had known there was to be a meeting he would have attended. In speak-ing about Mr. Nichols's case, Mr. Voorbis said he would recognize him as a member of the Board if Mr. Nichols had a certified copy of the decree of the Court ordering his reinstatement. He did not think Mr. MacLean would offer any opposition, either.

GENERAL SMITH'S HOPES. General Smith received the news of Mr. Nichols's case with great joy. He thought his own case was simply a parallel one, and he expected his own reinstatement as oon as the matter could be pushed through the Court. Well, it is my turn pext," said General Smith, as he

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING'S DUTY. Superintendent Walling said all he had to do recognize the orders of the Board of Police. He said he was instructed to inform the force of the neilon of the Board in reinstating Mr. Nichols in hits former position, and he intended to do so. " My duty is to obey the Po-

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

OPINION OF JOHN D. TOWNSEND, MR. NICHOLS'S COUNSEL-THE REINSTATEMENT SAID TO BE

"What effect does the decision of the Court and the recognition of Mr. Nichols by the other Commissioners this afternoon have in his case ?" John D. Townsend, the counsel for Mr. Nichols, was naked . last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter.

Instead of answering the question directly, Mr. Townsend, who seemed to be in excellent humor, told the old story of the man who disturbed his neighbor by walking the floor the whole night through, sorely troubled because he was unable to meet a \$500 note that became due the next day. His neighbor finally, when he heard what the difficulty was, recommended that the debtor should go to sleep and let the other fellow do the worrying. "And so," said Mr. Townsend," we propose to let the other fellow do the worrying."

The reporter repeated the question whether the action of the Commissioners had any effect upon the reinstate-

" Effect ! In what way !" aske ! Mr. Townsend. " Mr. Nichols is reinstated now. The Court has decided that he should be in the Board and his fellow Commissioners have recognized the fact that he was there, what more of a returnatement would you want than that I''
Can Mr. Nichols legally act as Commissioner before

the Court has made its order overruling the Judicial action of the Mayor in removing him ! "Why, Judge Lawrence has given his decidon declar-

ing that the Mayor's action must be reversed and that Mr. Nichols was not legally removed. Now, guided by that decision, the Commissioners recognize the fact that he is still a Commissioner, and be acts with them as

as Commissioner, because he has never been legally removed."
"But, cannot a stay be granted in some way before the order is signed and goes into effect; a stay that would prevent him from acting!"
Mr. Townsend got a little impatient. "A stay of what!" he saked. "Whom would it stay it" "What is there to stay i Mr. Nichols is now in the Board, so that a stay can't prevent bin getting in. You can'tsiay a Judge from signing his own order so that Judge Liwronce can't be stayed. You haven't heard that the other side contemplated such a little, have you! Of course not, for they must know that they can do nothing. There is nothing for them to appeal from for the Court of Appeals by its decision rendered hast week has decided already everything that could come before it on appeal and in Mr. Nichols's favor. Judge Lawrence has merely followed their decision in reaching his conclusions. No sir; Mr. Nichols is in the Beard as safe as he would be in heaven."

eaven."
"What about the salary Mr. Nichols has lost since his removal " he was asked.
"Oh, we will see Mr. MacLean for that, and recover it too," was Mr. Townsend's laconic reply.

TALK ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Cooper was asked his opinion of the decision of Justice Lawrence. He replied that he had not yet seen it, and, until a copy had reached him, he preferred to say nothing. He had been informed by the clerk of the Court that Justice Lawrence would not sign the order reversing the judgment of the Mayor and reinstating Mr. Nichols without the usual two days'

wing of the Democracy, said that the effect of this deci-sion would be far-reaching to a political sense. If Mr. MacLean were ousted, on the same grounds Mr. Voorbis would soon follow, and this would leave the Police Board divided between Tammany Hall and the Republicans. Irving Hall would have no representation in the Board, and consequently to inspectors of Election next Fall. This was a consummation greatly to be deplored. Senator Francis M. Bluby said that he believed the final effect of the decision, while unseating Commissioner MacLeau, would go to bring the two wings of the Democracy in this city together. This was the the Democracy in this city together. This was the case at Rochester, and he saw no reason why the same result should not be reached here. With Mr. Tilden out of the way as a Presidential candidate, the two wings could not be separated, and he did not be two wings could not be separated, and he did not be leve that Mr. Tilden would be a candidate. If he were, the speaker declared that he would take great pleasure in voting for John Kelly.

Alderman Thomey said that he was not surprised at the decision. It was what he had anticipated. It would have the effect of strengthening Tammany Hall. There was no doubt of that. The Mayor's action in refusing to grant the Commissioners a hearing was clearly illegal.

to grant the Commissioners a hearing was clearly liberal.

The representatives of Irving Hall were not inclined to say much. All felt that a very heavy blow had been dealt the Irving Hall organization. Great stress was laid upon the fact that the Irving Hall wing would probably have no inspectors of election next November, and this was looked upon as a great calamity.

Among the Taumany Hall adherents there was great rejoiledy, due almost as much to the personal popularity of Mr. Nicho's as to the supposed benefit it would be to the Taumany organization. The general feeling seemed to be that Messrs. Nichols and Smith had been unfairly irested and their reinstatement would be a measure of justice.

Justice.
Controller Kelly said that as the case of General Smith was still in the Courts, he preferred to say little about the matter. He would say, however, that the decision of Judge Lawrence would have the effect of checking the abuse of arbitrary power by the present and future Mayors, and thus prevent the demoralization of the public service which we had witnessed.

REJOICING IN TAMMANY HALL.

MR. NICHOLS CONGRATULATED BY HIS FRIENDS. The Tammany General Committee last evening greeted Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols, who is a delegate from the XIIIth District, with rounds of applause when he entered the hall. Many of the members gathered around him, and congratulated him on the successful issue of his suit. He thanked the members for their congratulations, and declared that he had never doubted the success of his cause.

In calling the committee to order the chairman, ex-Alderman Parroy, said :

Alderman Purroy, said:

"Before proceeding with the regular order of business I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon the fact that one of the outrages that was perpetrated upon this organization and the people of tolis city last Fall has been finally righted [appianae], and the course that Tammany Hall pursued in manfully battling against tyranny has been to-fay vindicated by the decision of the highest tribunal of this State." [Applause.]

BIBLE REVISION.

A LETTER FROM BISHOP COXE. ORJECTS TO HAVING THE REVISED BURIE HAS TILY PORCED UPON CHRISTIANS AS SUPERIOR TO THE OLD ONE-STRONG INFLUENCES AT

WORK TO MAKE THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY THE LEADING INSTRUMENT IN SUCH AN ATTEMPT THE NECESSITY OF CAREFUL EXAMINATION AND MATURE CRITICISM. To the Editor of The Tribunes

SIR: It is now very nearly a year since, by your courtesy, I was permitted, through your pages, to invite the attention of "The American Bible Society" to the pressure which was likely to be brought to bear upon them to alter one of the most sacred and fundamental provisions of their constitution. As always, in the progress of this great move for revising the common English Bible, a few friends of the revision were prompt in allaying anxieties upon this point by professions, doubtiess sincerely made by them as individuals, but binding on nobody but themselves. Unchecked by any consideration for the minds and consciences of others, certain persons have gone on, therefore, manufacturing public opinion in favor of the revision, and in general treating its acceptance as a foregone conclusion; all attempts, on the other hand, to reonstrate, to suggest the necessity of time and careful examination of the completed work, or to caution the public as to the necessity of hearing the other side, have been met with deprecations and denounced as premature. It has not been "premature" to publish pages of laudation of a work incomplete and kept sacredly secret from scholars and divines and millions of intelligent Rible-students, whose comments and sugges tions would have been of immense impertance, had the sheets of the work, as progressively completed, been sent to universities and divinity schools, with generous appreciation of common rights and inter-

ests. But it has been "premature" for any studen or theologian to call attention even to tentative pages issued by quasi authority and to the extraordinary proposals therein made, apparently to prepare the popular mind for changes far beyond those contemplated in the original scheme. For ten years the great body of Scripture students and believers have been treated like mere "babes in Christ," and bidden to wait for what is doing for them by the Revision Committee. "So like the nurse that chews the infant's bread," Meanwhile we have been treated with the assurance that " the great work once submitted to the world might then be discussed," etc., etc., etc.

It was foreseen that combinations were at work which would, at all events, minimize any fair opportunity thus presented for the sober, mature and profound criticism of all English-speaking Christian scholars. A year ago it was not premature to suggest that the American Bible Society must change its constitution, in order to circulate the rew version; but when I ventured to call attention to this astounding preposal in favor of a work of which nobody, except its authors, as yet knows the merits or the faults, oh! then "the whole discussion is premature."

Let me now ask attention to the next step which is not " premature," of course, though it boidly accepts the whole work, before it exists as a publication, and calls on the American Bible Society to seek immediate power to circulate it. I quote from the most candid and fair of all the periodicals of the day which have committed themselves to the expected prodigy before its birth. The writer, I suspect, is an esteemed personal friend of mine, and he never writes what he does not mean or is ready to disclaim. This honorable and hence formidable friend of the revision thus expresses himself:

The revised New Testament will so soon be ready for the press that it is time to neitate the question of its publication by the Bible Society. Under its present constitution, that society cannot issue any Euglish version but that of King James, which ought to be obsolete just as soon as the new is ready. It should immediately seek an amendment to its charter for this purpose. We are glad to see that one of its oldest auxiliaries, the Berk shire Bible Society, at the motion of Professor Perry, of Williams College, recommends this change to the costitution of the parent society, an ! pledges itself to purchase and circulate the revised version as soon as it can be obtained. We commend this action to other auxli-aries of the Bible Society. Certainly, when buying a Bible, we should get the best.
But why "immediately"? "No man having

drunk old wine straightway desireth new," Surely the old may be better. But here we find that (1) the superiority, if not the infallibility, of the expected version is a foregone conclusion. (2) It is the best version. (3) Tife Bible of our fathers is to be counted obsolete" as soon as it appears. (4) An auxiliary B.ble Society pledges itself to purchase and circu late it as soon as it can be obtained. All which is matter for individual consciences, and need not here be gainsaid. But now (5) "it is time to agitate" for the patronage of the American Bible Society; (6) the soci ety should "immediately" seek an amendment to its charter for this purpose; (7) auxiliary Bible Societies are prompted to copy the example of one which pledges itself to purebase and circulate the new version as soon as it appears. In a word, the American Bible Society is to commit itself in advance to an experiment the most momentous that has ever been attempted in the history of our literature, and changed from its constitutional charac ter as the distributor of the common English Bible into the instrument of a voluntary association of scholars who are laboring to make it "obsolete" and to pash their own work into its place.

Excuse me, for such is by no means the design or desire of the noblest and the greatest names in this venerable association. They would never ask for their work any other reception than that to which it is so such nently entitled and which it is so sure to meet with. They ask for it only the fair st and mest prolonged investigation by scholars and students, and such ultimate place in the Biblichl literature of the English-speaking world as its merits may finally secure for it. But, just as was foreseen, it is not this class of revisers who control the movement. Atways your fussy and clever manager is sure to take such things into practical development, leaving-like Napoleon at the Pyramids-les savants avec les dues

Now, as an admirer of the course which the American Bible Society pursued in 1858, when it dared to confess itself in the wrong and to rever to its original and constitutional position, I venture to appeal to it now, and entreat it to preserve the high claim on public confidence which it then won at so great a cost. Its one purpose-ten thousand times asserted and made the consideration for gifts and bequests from the most munificent benefactors-its one purpose is to circulate the common English Bible, so far, that is, as the Bible in English is concerned. But here one of its auxiliaries calls it to lend itself, in advance of publication, to the diffusion of a work which, whatever its merits, cannot be entitled to recognition as superior to the old till its claims may be weighed and sifted and compared. In a word, the Bible Society is the handmaid and not the pontiff. She is not even entitled to be the umpire among believers in a matter affecting the spiritual affections, if not the convictions, of millions of

The sort of experiment to which the society is invited has been tried once before, and with conse quences not a little instructive. The Conneil of Trent approved as authentic Scripture the Vulgate of Sixtus V. before it was extant, heedless, as one said withily, of the old caveat-" ne quis infantem in matris utero baptizare præsumet." In due time it appeared, fresh from the bands of infallibility. who promulgated it with spostolic approbation, as complete and final; "not an iota to be changed, added or withdrawn." Precisely! And yet, in two years, Clement VIII. was obliged to call in the work of his predecessor and set forth a new one, corrected in not less than 2,000 places. The Bible Society does not claim to be infallible, and may therefore accept a lesson from this experiment in case her intrepld auxiliary should bring the question of prejudgment and an immediate change of its constitution before its venerable directors. I forbear, for the present, to press the remark that, in another generation, a work like "The Bible for Learners" may secure temporary popularity, and be pressed on the society under the very amend-

ment now clamored for. Beware of contemporary fashion in such cases. Let me add that he will make a great mistake

who imagines that the thousands who have been so long told to say nothing prematurely are going to yield submissively to the assumption that it is now too late to speak and that all questions are closed. It is quite possible that the expected work is of such transcendent merit that every candid man will recognize in it the finger of God. It may prove worthy of ultimate acceptance everywhere and by all. But it does not excite our expectations to the pitch of confidence when we observe that at least some of the enthusi astic friends of the work are disposed to force it upon us, in Vatican fashion, as if the few exceptionally excellent scholars who have been engaged in it were entitled to do all our thinking for us in a matter so sacred and so dear. There are essentially diverse classes of minds in the world, who have a right to be heard from in the settlement of this question. The experts who have given their lives to ancient languages, in all their minute pecu-liarities, may yet be essentially deficient in the power of feeling and nicely disposing our English words and idioms so as to render felicitously into our tongue the shades of sense they perceive in the original. Let such men state, for example, to one imbued only with Shakespeare's English, just what they wish to say-he might be trusted to throw it into English alike accurate and beau- rather increase the sale of the latter by cultivating the tiful. So when this valuable work appears, I venture to believe that, even conceding its accuracy-me chanical accuracy, perhaps, without dignity or grace-there are thousands of English scholars who ought to be heard from as critics before the thought is entertained that the new wine should be decanted into the old bottles before time has done its work in permitting a limited fermentation and in ripening the viotage that is said to be so

choice. Truly yours, Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1880.

ARRESTS ON ELECTION DAY.

The sub-committee of the Wallace Committee con tinued yesterday its investigations on the subject of the arrests made on election day in 1878. Twentytwo witnesses were called, most of whom had been arrested for voting or attempting to vote on 1868 papers. The testimony of these persons was for the most part a repetition of that given in other inmost part a repetition of that given in other investigations on the same subject. Joseph O. Davis, who was present at the examination before Commissioner Denei of those who were arrested in June, 1878, testified that some of those who signed papers presented to them did so without having been made aware of their entire contents. The testimony of this witness was contradicted by Commissioner Denel before the Lynde Committee last year. Thomas Boese, Clerk of the Superior Court, testified that a personal examination of the 1868 papers in the Superior Court had been made by Commissioner Davenport and his clerk, Stephen Mosher. The witness had himself examined 5,000 of these papers and had tound only about 200 that seemed to him irregular, but Mr. Davenport had held that they were all illegal. He thought the reason of the musually large number of naturalizations in 1868 was due to the fact of that being the year of the first Presidential election after the war. Many aliens had refrained from becoming citizens at the time of the war for fear of the draft.

Under cross-examination by Senator Blair, Mr. Boese stated that the complaints made against the legality of the papers of 1868 were that the records were charged to be incomplete, and persons were naturalized who were not entitled to the privilege. Mr. Boese also said that there were probably 60,000 alen adults in this city, a large part of whom would be naturalized this Fall if the Presidential contest should be an exciting one.

"Enough of them, pechaps," Senator Blair said, "to elect Mr. Tilden."

"I nope not," said Mr. Boese, who is a Tammany sachem, "but some Democrat."

The committeemen adjourned, at the close of the examination, until next week. The chairman will call them together probably either on February 20 or 21. vestigations on the same subject. Joseph O. Davis,

A CARD FROM MISS FANNY PARNELL.

To the Editor of the tribune.

Six: Allow me to contradict an item that appeared in your paper about my sister's visit to Newark yesterday. She saw Mayor Fiedler, but so far from his declining to issue a card saying that he would receive donations for the Paracel Relief Fund, he consented to go so, and noded that he would do anything else she wished him to do.

wished him to do.
Will you allow us to state through the medium of you columns that the Mayerick National Enna, Boston, he kindly concented to act as treasurer for the Parnell Rale france, and that all checks sent there must be made payable to Mayor Prince and Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly.

FASNY PARSELL.

New York Hotel, New-York, Feb 7.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

A COMPLETE POLITICAL ANNUAL.

Press The Albuny Argus.

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A WHOLE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
From The Montgomery Standard.
hose who wish a whole Encyclopædia
and not fall to get a Trinung Almanac for 1880.

FULL OF VALUABLE INFORMATION. Most of the political Almanaes have made MOST Of the Pointed Almanac, which is accepted as the best reference book for political statistics, is this year as full as usual of valuable information concerning political affilirs, state and National, giving the latest votes of every State.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A MONTHLY TRIBUNE INDEX. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have taken and filed THE TRIBUNE ever since you began the publication of an Index, and, of course, have bough? the latter each year. But valuable as an annual index is, no one knows better than yourself how far it falls short of meeting the requireents of journalists and others for a means of reference to newspaper files. For every occasion there is to refer to a paper twelve months old, there are a dozen oc casions to refer to papers of comparatively recent date; and I for one, would cheerfully pay the price of you annual index once a month, if I could at that cost se cure what for practical purposes is the real desiders tum, viz : A monthly index to some first-class daily newspaper. I presume, however, that a month) index supplement could be furnished at much lower price, and would pay better if so furnished. don't know whether the publication of this annual Index pays, but I believe it would pay if the real want were supplied; and a monthly Index supplement might pay indirectly even if issued gratuitously and sent out with the paper soon after the end of each month. The entries for the Index being made in separate slips, I should think there would be no difficulty in keeping them assorted, so that they could be prepared for the printer very soon after the close of the month. It might be sufficient if the monthly Index were arranged by the initial letter only. Of course a monthly Index would

rather incease the sale of the latter by cultivating the habit of using an Index in many who would not otherwise toink of doing so. Each Index supplement would be an advertisement for the annual Index, the compactness and superior arrangement of which would be readily appreciated.

I am writing this because I feel the need of the thing I suggest. A current index to newspaper files is as necessary as an index to a book, and the time is probably near when it will be considered an essential part of every first-class journal. Heartily appreciating what your have already done in this direction, I am very traity yours.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1880.

L'De appreciation which are courteens corresponde-

The suggestion which our courteons correspondent offers has received mature consideration in previous years, when similar requests for the publication of a Monthly Index have been made by appreciative readers of THE TOTALNE. The occur rences of the previous month are always tolerably fresh in people's memories, and whenever there is need of special investigation the undertaking is not formudable, inasmuch as files of a leading journal like THE TRIBUNE are accessible in every public library and in many newspaper offices. Let us suppose that certain facts published in to-day's issue are required for reference some day next October. The investigator would probably be uncertain whether to look in the January or the Jane Index, or in some intermediate instalment, and consequently would turn from number to number and oftentimes would be misled by analogous entries. Possibly he might have neglected to send for the very number which would contain the key to the information required. The undue multiplicathe of artificial helps to memory might become a positive hindrance in the end. The monthly bulletins published by some public libraries are of questionable utility, and an annual catalogue gives more satisfaction to their patrons. In like manner we apprehend that the monthly in-

however, for the interest which he manifests in the matter,-Ed.1 THE HEIR-APPARENT OF THE GRANT BOOM.

comparatively slight service to the public, and we

are not disposed to modify our present mode of pro-

cedure. We are heartily obliged to Mr. Peters,

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: For whose benefit is what is called the Grant Room created? I suppose no intelligent observer deluges himself with the idea that General Grant in person is to profit by it. And who, then ! If the recent election returns for this State settled any one thing more firmly than another, unless it may be the election of Mr. Cornell, it was that no electoral ticket with Grant's name behind it could obtain the votes of the State of New-York. His nomination at Chicago would simply make a present of them to any respectable

Democratic candidate.

With all its marvellous capacity for blundering the Democratic party is quite likely to put a strong man in the field-somebody the country never heard of before his nomination and of whom good things can be said without fear of contradiction. They might even go so

without fear of contradiction. They might even go so far by blind luck as to put up a man for whom the loose-footed Ecopublicans could vote, thus making a third neket unnecessary.

It would be somewhat visionary to expect so much as that, however, and the anti-Grant element will be compelled to act independently. That they will do so seems now to be a foregone conclusion, and the engineers of the Grant Boom gnew it as well as anyhody. My own impression was, for a white, that the purpose intended to be served in bringing the Third Term to the front at so early a day was simply to thoroughly kill it, on the well-known principle propounded by Mr. Lincoln that "some powder can't be barned but once."

bringing the Third Term to the front at as early a tasy was simply to thorougally kill it, on the well known principle propounded by Mr. Lincoln that "some powder can't be burned but once."

As time goes on, however, it looks more and more as if certain positical elements were being aggregated, walfet and discribined, so as to be kept in hand for concentrated employment. The scheme has been very well managed thus far; even to the skill with which the ulterior object has been concealed. I fairey, however, that a good many other lookers on, besides myself, are beginning to feel their curfosity stirred as to the name of the herr of all this political wealth. Grant is dead; died of the New-York election returns; but did he make a will! Did he name a residuary legates! Is there a natural heir! Or is it possible that the executors have a four that they cannot fluit him!

Into him!

If he could be found now, and his title proved, the Cheengo Convention would be able to stert with one more name which would win no increase of votes after the first formal ballot, however strong is might be on that. The puzzle is one which is well worth solving, and if you know the answer I sincerely wish you would t your renders have it without delay.

Brooklyn, Jan. 15, 1880. WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

WESTERN NEW-YORK FOR BLAINE. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: For two months the writer of this has conversed much with the Republicans of Western New-York. It is surprising to find how few really and heartily favor General Grant's reflection to the Presidency. Sherman's name and his great merits seem to awaken no enthusiasm. It looks as if Blame were the coming man. He san is rising brigatly and gloriously above the late troubled waters of the Penolscot and the Kennebec. Refore it clouds and mists flee away. We begin to think he is the "greater light" which wil

We love and honor Grant. We love and bonor Sherman. "No third term for any man." is the sentiment of many of tirant's admirers. And there is a strong, latent feeling against Sherman's candidacy. (1) Sherman is from Ohio, an honored State, but the home of Presi

latent feeling against Sherman's candidacy. (1) Sherman is from Onto, an honored State, but the home of President Hayes, and a State that has shared about as largely in Republican honors as General Grant blooself. Let other States have their turn. (2) Sherman's brother is General of the Army. All history raises its voice of warning against outling too much power into the hants of one family, especially the civil and the military power conjointly. Sach a precedent is more to be shamed than a third term. (3) It is not forgesten that the Chief Justice also is from Ohio. Centralization of power, effect and influence in one State, as well as to one family, is to be avoided. A patriotle party like the Republicans, must set safe examples.

Now for Blaine. He is a broad man. He has no brothers nor brothers-in-law by the way. He represents no mererly Maine, not merely New-England, now merely the Arlantic States. Although he represents all these first-rate. And he it observed, all these important Atlantic States have not yet been honored with a Republican President—not even with a Republican mominee for the Presidency! But Bishie's great heart throbs as strongly for no West, as for Maine and New England; no strongly for the Pacific Slope as for the Atlantic Slope; as alrengly for the Republicans of Georgia and Lenistan, as for his native comrades in the good old Keystone State. In every State Mr. Blance is felt to be a broad man. Nominate him, and soon we shall behold the whole broad continent in a blaze for him. Elect him, and no emergency, however sudden, will find a weak hand or a faint heart at the helm. This is more and note the felling of Western New-York.

BLAINE GETS THE LION'S SHARE.

BLAINE GETS THE LION'S SHARE.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: A canvass made by us of 300 Repubican votes representing men of influence and standing to the party in Sussex County, gives the following re sult : Blaine, 190 ; Grant, 66 ; Sherman, 32 ; Garfield, 6 : Washburne, 6.

It has been a notable fact of the canvass, that while the Grant and Sherman men favor Blaine in most in-stances as second choice, the Blaine and Sherman mea express themselves decidedly against a third term; many declaring they will not vote for Grant II nomi-

inted.

It is certainly pleasing to all true Republicans to see he fulr and impartial course pursued by The Trimens oward the several can induces for the Presidency, and its efforts for the best interests of the Republican party, Yours rapectfully, Geomer W. Kinner, Newton, N. J., Feb. 3, 1880.

Cyrus K. Foster.

IS HERKIMER SOLID FOR GRANT! To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your paper of yesterday had an account of an interview with the Hon. Thomas C. Piatt, in which of an interview with the hon. Thomas C. Platt, in which he stated that New-Yerk would send a solid delegation for Grant to the Chicago Convention, and that if nominated the State would go overwhelmingly for the nominae. Our worthy Bepresentative in the Assembly is reported to have said: "firkinger County is solid for Grant," I cannot speak authoritatively for Herkinger County. But being "one of the people" I can say from

the best information from various parts of the county that the other candidates are largely ahead of General Grant in popular lavor. The steady, strong Republican majority of Herkimer will be diminished considerably if General Grant receives the nomination.

Little Palls, Jan. 29, 1880. ANTI-THIRD TERM.

THE DUTIES OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Will you tell the many readers of
THE TRIBUNE what are the duties of the State Commitice; whether special and limited, or multifarious and general ! In my simplicity I had supposed these duties were (1) to call State conventions; (2) to raise and dis-trioute funds during the Fail campaign; (3) to distrib-

ute electioneering documents; (4) to furnish speakers for political meetings and set as an advisory council. I had also supposed that it was not the duty of the members of the committee to manufacture political capital or influence public opinion in advance of conventions, in favor of this or that candidate for President or Governor or to cook "crow" at their headquarters and throw it broadcast over the State as if it was the very mann; from heaven to be swallowed at the dictum of the State Committee. There are many of us that expect to have to eat "crow" after the convention is held, but distill the have it forced upon us at this early day. Perhaps, after a little white, all State conventions can be dispensed with, the State Committee making the nominations. That certainly would simplify the machinery of politics. It does seem as if the State Committee stepped beyond the line of duty the other day in giving to the public their individual preference for a Presidential candidate.

A GRANT MAN AFTER HE IS NOMINATED AND NOT BEFORE. members of the committee to manufacture political

A GRANT MAN AFTER HE IS SOMINATED AND NOT BEFORE.

Homer, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1880.

THEY DRAW THE LINE AT A THIRD TERM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I trust and pray, for the good of the country and the Republican party, that General Grant city I am acquainted with nearly fifty Republicans who are so airong in their feelings against a third term that they will not yote again for General Grant.

J. G. B. New-York, Feb. 3, 1880.

PARNELL ADVISED TO OBSTRUCT HIMSELF. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Not content with his efforts to hinder the work of legislation in the House of Commons and to retard the progress and prosperity of his countrymen by forcing upon thema pernicious agitation, Mr. Parnell is now endeavoring to obstruct the flow of charity that has set in for their relief from actual and Impending famine. He magnanimously effers to withdraw his opposition to the Mansion House fund if certain gentlemen who have incurred his displeasure are dismissed instanter from its committee. One would think that his opposition

must be a terrible force to encounter. Mr. Parnell's vanity has been so tickled of late that he has lost all consciousness of his real influence and posttion, and his obstructionist instincts are getting too strong for his judgment. However that may be, it cannot for one moment be doubted that the fact of his scizing upon the present season of distress in treland us an "unexampled opportunity" for the furtherance of his political designs has had great effect in keeping back contributions which would otherwise have long ago been sent in, and for want of the timely receipt of which thousands of Irish men and women are now suffering the pangs of cold and hunger, with a not unlikely prospect of having to suffer d-ath itself. To be instrumental, in however slight a degree, in caceking the promptings of humanity in a case of urgent need, a case where life itself is at stake, is to incur a tremendous responsibility. Mr. Parnell had a grand opportunity to serve his constrymen; but instead of laying hold of it to help and select them. The beat thing he can do now is to obstruct himself. His ambition has proved itself to be of the kind that "o'erleaps itself and falls on 'tother side." Private life is the sort of existence he is best calculated to lead, and the sooner he ceases "lecturing" and returns thereto the better it will be for his suffering camer. tion, and his obstructionist instincts are getting too stalments of THE TRIBUNE INDEX would be of

New-York, Feb. 5, 1880.

A SPECIAL NEED OF SMALL NOTES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In view of the disposition of so strong a force of those who form and represent public opinion, to retire all small notes now in circulation, it may be pertinent to ask whether the common people, who are most directly interested in this question, have a right to a voice in the matter ! Why should the people be forced to use silver if they prefer and find it more convenient to have paper ! This is a question, not of expansion of of tredeemable paper, but of convenience. But, it is asked, what shall we do with the silver! It is not my purpose at this time to go into that question, though I think it is one that can be fairly answered, and, it may be, in several ways. If the gold and silver dollars were made to approximate in value, would there be any difficulty in using silver for bank reserves? Or, in case of such approximation, would there not be less

in case of such approximation, would there not be less difficulty in getting rid of the surplus sliver in other ways? But, be that as it may, why should the people be compelled to use silver which is not worth what it is represented to be, instead of paper which is good dollar for dollar?

If a paper currency of any denomination is needed, it is one made to a considerable extent of small notes. Large sums of money, in these days, are seldom curred in any kind of currency, as in most cases commercial paper serves the purpose better; while the small transactions of every-siny like among the masses bring into use a large amount of currency of small denominations. Santa Barbara, Cal., Jan. 10, 1880.

NEW NAMES FOR UP-TOWN STREETS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Considering that the portions of the Seventh, Sixth and F fth-aves., north of Central Park and Mount Morris Square, are three of the finest structs in that section, why cannot new asmes, instead of the absurd numbers new used, be adopted. We have an Avenue St. Nicholas, why not a St. James, St. Mark and Avenue S. George 1 Or it these are not deemed appropriate, then let Irving's, Hawthorne's or Cooper's name, or possibly some of the earlier Presidents, Monroe, Jefferson, Adams, etc., be perpetuated there. Again, considering the ridiculously high numerals used, why could not some other plan be partially adopted f For instance, beganning at Sixty-first-st., west of the park, let each alternate street (with the present odd numbers) be renamed, selecting distinctively American geographical t likes, arranged alphabetically, such, for instances, as Alleghany, Cayuga, Nagara, Ontario, Huron, etc., etc. Allegiany, Chynga, Nagara, Obtano, Buron, etc., etc.
One for each letter could be found, presumably, beginning with Sixty-flirt-st. By this plan the profix "East"
could be eliminated from the old numbered streets on
the cest site of the park, and any of the above new
named ones on the west side, ande from the alymberical
arrangement, could be readily designated as between
such numbered streets. Would not some plan of this
nature be acceptable!

W. H. F.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1880. A "KU-KLUX" MURDER IN TEXAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Yesterday, on the Sabbath, while the hells were ringing for church services, a poor, inoffen-sive colored man was killed in the Military Plaza-in sight of San Fernandos Cathedral. For the incentive to dil him and the manner of his death, I refer you to Dr. F. Kaltever, whose drug store is situated not far from where the poor colored man feit. The Doctor is a Southerner and a truthful, honest man, who is prepared to state fearlessly, the manner of the poor negro's death. state fearlessly, the manner of the poor negles about There are two other "Ku-Klux" places that I know of, besides thits, on the M-litary P.aza. The deaths that are orrecorded from their devilesh "Ku-Kluxing" are enough to fire the hear; of every true hepandican, North or South. I hope our next President may be a man who will put down the devices of the fire-cating, increonstructed rebet flends. I send you my name for reference.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan 26, 1880.

NEW PLAN OF REDUCING ELEVATED FARE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I am not anxious to pay ten cents for an Elevated Railway fare when five cents will do; but it does seem as if the people of Yorkvil'e and Harlem shou'd be satisfied with the very great improvement in the method of travelling, and also with the great reduction in the expense. Only a year ago they had to pay ten cents on the Harlem road to Forty-second-st, and then six cents for a further ride down-town, or else many on to a strap in a cold, crowded horse-car from an hour to an hour and a half. Would it not be better for the Legisan hour and a pair. Would it not be better for the Legis-lature to pass a bill appointing a board of assessors to estimate the damare to apperly in the streets through which the Elevated Railways pass! Let the city issu-bont and pay the damare, and the Elevated Railways pay into the Treasury 5, 10 or 15 per cent of their earn-ines for the purpose of liquidating such bonds. New-Tork, Feb. 4, 1880. C. PULIMAN.

INTENT OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S WILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: "Desiring to render a public benefit to the City of New-York, and to contribute to the advance-ment of human knowledge and the general good of society, I do, by this codicil, appropriate \$400,000 to the establishment of a Public Library in the City of New-York . . . a library for general use, upon the most ample scale and liberal character. . . . The said library is to be accessible at all reasonable times and hours for general use, free of expense, to persons

and hours for general use, tree of expense, to personal resorting thereto."

The above is an extract from the will of John Jacob Astor, who ded in 1848. It is apparent that the nur-pose of the founder has been frustrated to a great extent. The Labrary is open only from 10 a. m. until a n. m., and no one is allowed to take away a book. It is not advertised. There is no sign upon the building. It

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: A group of six spots is now visible a little above the equator, in the northeast quadrant, and there is a large spot also south of the equator, above immediately below this group in the southeast quadrant which is slowly rotating westward. Yours, Wappingers Falls, Feb. 3, 1880. YAY HARCOURT.